

DO YOU WALK STRAIGHT?

Few People Do, Says a Fault Finder Who Notices Things.

"Have you ever noticed how few people walk straight?" said the man who finds fault. "I am not speaking in a spiritual sense, neither do I refer to their gait, which is certainly bad enough, but to the crookedness of their path. A straight road is not at all times possible, I admit, and when the streets are most crowded a fellow is excusable for darting around any old way, but when given a clear sidewalk I can't for the life of me see why he cannot walk straight."

"Watch any man—and women are just as bad—who starts out from home at an hour when other people in the neighborhood are busy on their own doorsteps and give him a clean sweep. Since there are no obstructions in the way, there is no reason on earth why he should not proceed in a straight line to the nearest corner, but instead of pursuing that undeviating course he zigzags most suspiciously. Now he is perilously near the curb, now brushing against the area railing, while occasionally he even things up by taking a few steps in the middle of the pavement. The people who thus waver in their gait are perfectly sober and would be surprised if anybody should show them a diagram of their tracks. Naturally all that veering and tacking appreciably increases the distance traveled, which is another reason why people in a hurry should learn to walk straight."—New York Times.

Narrow Escape of Gold Seekers.

A small company of Alaskan gold seekers were walking across one of the great ice fields in that winter bound country when one of them noticed a difference in the color of the ice a few yards before them. Almost as he spoke, however, the treacherous coating of thin ice across a jagged crevasse gave way, and with an awful cry the two foremost men went down with the crumbling glittering surface. A third man would have followed, but his gun lodged crosswise in the crevice and saved him. The other two had sunk out of sight, only their voices guiding their rescuers. Blankets were torn into strips and all the available rope used as well to reach the unfortunate prisoners, to whom hatchets also had to be lowered to hack their way out, so tightly had they been jammed in between the ice bowlders by their fall of fifty feet or more. When they reached the surface again they were in a fainting condition, and it was many days before they recovered from the effects of the time spent in that icy tomb.

How a Statue Grew.

Very warlike is the aspect of a singular equestrian statue in Belgium, yet there is no cause for alarm since it is nothing but a tree. Some ten years ago a policeman retired from the force and went to live near Charleroi. Being an amateur horticulturist, he busied himself a good deal with trees and flowers, and one day as he was trimming a Hawthorn in his garden it occurred to him that it would be a novel idea to train it in such a manner that it would eventually assume the figure of a cavalry officer. At once he went to work, and after ten years' labor he succeeded in transforming the tree into a perfect picture of a mounted soldier. The tree is known in the neighborhood as "General Hawthorn," and hardly a day passes that strangers do not come from a considerable distance in order to view this wonderful example of horticultural art.

Sherris Sack.

In Shakespeare's plays the term "sack" applied to wine is common. "Sherris sack," a term used by Falstaff, is "saco de Xeres," a name still well known in Spain, from which the wine comes. The epithet seco, or dry—the "sack" of old English authors and the "sec" of French writers—is used in contradistinction to the sweet malvoises and muscades which are made of the same grapes. Wine of this sort, it is said, was introduced into England about the time of Henry VII., whose close alliance with Ferdinand and Isabella was cemented by the marriage of his son with their daughter. It became still more popular in England under Queen Elizabeth, when Essex and those who sailed with him pillaged Cadix in 1596 and brought home the fashion of drinking sherris sack.

Two Sunsets Per Day.

There is only one place in the world where the sun sets twice daily, and that is at Leek, in Staffordshire, England. The reason of this is that a jagged mountain is situated to the west of the town, and in the evening the sun sets behind it and darkness comes on. Then the first sunset occurs, the gas lamps are lit, and apparently night has set in. But it has not, for in the space of an hour or so the sun reappears again through the opening at the side of the mountain, and daylight again appears. Artificial lights are extinguished and daylight again prevails until the sun descends below the opening and the second sunset occurs and night comes to stay.

Used to It.

Manager—That young woman whom I placed at this counter a year ago already knows more about the business than you do, and I find that I shall have to put her at the head of the department, though I fear it will be rather unpleasant for you to be under her orders.

Clerk—Oh, no; I am getting used to it. We were married six months ago.

A Weakness Overcome.

Young—What a naughty air Alice has! She used to be so bashful.

Manager—Yes, she's finally persuaded herself that she's somebody.—Ex-

Hood's

Sarsaparilla is unquestionably the greatest blood and liver medicine known. It positively and permanently cures every humor, from Pimples to Scrofula. It is the Best Blood Medicine.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

A. TO THE CONSTITUTION.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

As required by an act entitled "An act to provide for submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State to the people thereof," approved April 8, 1903, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of September, 1903, a

SPECIAL ELECTION

will be held in the several election districts or precincts of this State, at such places as the clerks of the several townships, cities and municipalities of the State shall provide, to enable the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature to vote for or against each of the following proposed amendments to the Constitution.

A. D. DICKINSON, Secretary of State.

ARTICLE V. EXECUTIVE.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 10 a new paragraph, as follows:
10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor and the attorney-general, or two of them, of whom the governor or person administering the government shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

ARTICLE VI. JUDICIARY.

1. Insert in lieu of Section II a new section as follows:
1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices, or any four of them.
2. In case any judge of said court shall be disqualified to sit in any cause, or shall be unable for the time being to discharge the duties of his office, whereby the whole number of judges capable of sitting shall be reduced below four, the governor shall designate a justice of the supreme court, the chancellor or a vice-chancellor, to discharge such duties until the disqualification or inability shall cease.
3. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

4. When a writ of error shall be brought, any judicial opinion in the cause, in favor of or against any party, shall be read aloud and assigned to the court in writing; when an appeal shall be taken from an order or decree of the court of chancery, the chancellor or vice-chancellor making such decree or order shall inform the court in writing of his reasons therefor.
5. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the supreme court by writ of error shall be exclusively vested in the court of errors and appeals; but any writ of error pending in the supreme court at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place.

Section IV.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph, as follows:
1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor and such number of vice-chancellors as shall be provided by law, each of whom may exercise the jurisdiction of the court; the court shall make rules governing the hearing of causes and the practice of the court where the same is not regulated by statute.

Section V.

1. At the end of paragraph 1 add the following:
The court may sit in divisions at the same or different times and places.

Section VI.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:
The court of common pleas shall be constituted and held in each county in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE VII. CIVIL OFFICERS.

Section II.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph, as follows:
1. Judge of the court of errors and appeals, justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, the vice-chancellor and the judges of the circuit court and of the court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate; all persons now holding any office in this paragraph named, except the judges of the court of errors and appeals, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices according to their respective commissions or appointments; the judges of the court of errors and appeals, except those first appointed; the justices of the supreme court, the chancellor and the vice-chancellors shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, and shall, at stated times, receive a compensation as such officers, and shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or the United States; the judges of the court of errors and appeals first appointed shall be appointed one for three years, two for five years and two for seven years; judges of the court of common pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years.
Strike out paragraph 2.

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ODDITIES IN PET NAMES.

Cat and Pig Are the Terms Coined by French Women.

"If a man in this country calls his wife a cat the foundation is laid for a divorce suit," said the man who travels. "But a French woman takes the same word as a term of endearment. It's odd how the choicest phrases in the vocabulary of affection of one people are used for quite an opposite purpose by another nation. One of the most familiar and most coveted phrases of endearment among the French, for instance, is 'my little pig,' and 'my little puppy dog' is also well liked."

"But if the Frenchman were to call Mme. Narcisse 'duck,' as an American husband might lovingly call his better half, she would be very much offended. One of the oddest pet names that I ever heard of was that used by a famous German general, who always called his wife 'my little kernel of coffee.' They were divorced at last, however, and a cynic said that the general's pet name should have been 'my dear little stack of bayonets,' for the lady was said to have had a very sharp tongue. I know a devoted disciple of Walton, who, when writing to his wife while on a fishing expedition, calls her 'my dear little speckled trout.'"—New York Press.

Why Razors Get Tired.

"Do you know why we dip a razor in warm water before we begin shaving, and do you know why some ignorant men say a razor is 'tired'?" asked the barber. "Well, this is all due to the fact that a razor is a saw, not a knife, and it works like a saw, not like a knife. Examined under the microscope its edge, that looks so smooth to the naked eye, is seen to have innumerable and fine saw teeth. When these teeth get clogged with dirt all the honing and strapping in the world will do no good—the razor is dull and nothing will sharpen it. Then is the time the ignorant say it is 'tired' and stop using it, but the wise know it is only clogged."

"The wise, though, don't suffer their razors to get clogged. They dip them in warm water before they use them, and thus the teeth are kept clean. It is because a razor is a saw that latter doesn't soften the beard, as so many people think. It stiffens it, so that it will present a firm and resisting surface to the razor."—Philadelphia Record.

One Oculist's Advice.

"So you have been trying to doctor your own eyes," remarked the oculist as the patient removed the bandage, displaying an aggravated case of conjunctivitis. "No many cases you can cure yourself, but if you don't know what treatments to avoid you are liable to do yourself injury. Old housewife remedies are all right in their place, but I would advise you not to use tea leaves. They often give relief, but they bring on other complications. In fact, the 'tea leaf eye' is well known to the profession. The lid is puffy, flabby and lifeless. If you wish to reduce the inflammation in your eyes use hot water with a cloth. That is enough. Yes; you may add salt if you wish, but it is not necessary in most cases. Salt is merely an antiseptic and has no other virtue for eye lotions."—New York Press.

All Broken Off.

A lady called at a chemist's shop, then, after examining one of two articles, remembered that she wanted some cosmetic for the toilet and turning to the chemist, asked, "Have you any bloom of youth?"

The merchant, over whose head more than fifty summers had passed, turned to one of his assistants and asked in a business way, "Have I any bloom of youth left?"

The clerk looked up with a quiet smile and answered, "I believe not, sir."—London Globe.

English Injustice.

An Australian tourist traveling in the west of Ireland asked an old woman how far it was to the nearest town. She sadly looked at him, then sighed and said:

"It was five nice miles two years ago, but some English brute came over with chains and made it seven, and our hearts are broke walking it ever since, but luck to them!"

And she disappeared into the house, leaving him there.—Illustrated Bits.

The More Difficult Part.

"The actor," said Roscius, "should always forget that he has an audience. He should immerse his soul in his lines, and—"

"That's all very pretty," interrupted Horatio Tiewalker. "It isn't half so much trouble to forget that he has an audience as to forget that he hasn't one."—Judge.

In and Out.

First Officer—Yes, we were marching over a plank bridge when it gave way, and the men fell in.

Second Officer—And what did you do?

First Officer—Oh, I ordered them to fall out.—Illustrated Bits.

Unlucky.

"Yes, since Mrs. Gotrox broke a mirror yesterday she is convinced that it is very unlucky."

"How superstitious!"

"Not at all. It was a French plate mirror and cost \$400."—Baltimore News.

What He Preferred.

Magistrate—And I understand that you prefer changes against this man.

Grocer—No, your worship; I prefer cash, and that's what I brought him here for.—London Tit-Bits.

Before employing a five word find a place for it.—Joubert.

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With the exception of Ostermoor Mattresses, which, owing to our agreement with the manufacturers, can not be offered at a cut price. Every article in the department will be sold for a limited time at considerable less than regular markings. Several extremely good deals make it possible for us to effectually silence any competition argument, and the accompanying bargains are calculated to make the biggest kind of a stir in the trade.

BEDS

Brass Beds, Lot 1—Splendidly made, 1½ in. posts, extended foot board, best quality gold lacquer, sold regularly for \$7.50, sale price, special, 19.49

Brass Beds, Lot 2—2½ in. posts, well made with heavy filling rods, finished with best quality gold lacquer, regular \$10.00 each, at 22.49

Brass beds, Lot 3—Heavy continuous posts and close filling rods, excellently finished, sold reg. for \$9.75, on sale special at 25.50

Brass beds, Lot 4—Very massive beds with 2½ in. posts, 1½ in. top rail or head and foot, 7-8 filling rods, regular \$7.50, special at 27.49

BEDS

Brass beds, Lot 5—Fancy spindle design, heavy 2½ in. posts and filling rods, extended foot rail, reg. price \$9.00, special at 28.49

Brass beds, Lot 6—Made with heavy 1½ in. posts and filling rods, fancy scroll design beautifully finished, regular \$4.00 each, at 32.49

Brass beds, Lot 7—Massive design, very heavy filling rods and 3½ in. continuous posts, regular price \$4.75, 46.50, very special at 34.75

Brass beds Lot 8—Made with 2½ in. heavy continuous posts, ornamented with large buxus, sold regularly for \$4.00 each, special 39.25

BEDS

Brass Beds, Lot 9—Two-inch heavy posts, head and foot ornamented with large buxus, beautiful scroll design, regular \$6.00 each, special at 42.50

Brass beds, Lot 10—Handsome design, 1 inch filling rods and 2-inch continuous posts, excellently finished, reg. \$5.00 each, special at 47.00

Brass beds, Lot 11—Beautiful scroll design, 2-inch continuous posts and heavy filling rods, sold regularly for \$5.00 each, special at 50.00

Brass beds, Lot 12—Heavily constructed beds with 2-inch continuous posts, arch top head and foot, elaborate designs, regular \$5.00 each, special at 69.50

MATTRESSES

All made of finest and selected materials by skilled labor under the most sanitary conditions. We warrant every one of them exactly as represented, and those having a knowledge of values will readily recognize the fact that the following are all bargains of a kind never possible to secure under ordinary conditions.

Mattresses—Glenale Hair mattresses, sold regularly for 10.00 each, during this sale at 7.50

Mattresses—Blue Ribbon Hair mattresses usually sold for 15.00 each, on sale special at 12.50

Mattresses—Empress Hair mattresses, sold regularly for 18.00 each, very special at 14.50

Mattresses—Pure South American Hair mattresses, regular 21.00 each, special at 16.50

Mattresses—Extra black drawings, regular price 25.00 each, for this sale special 20.50

Mattresses—Extra white drawings, sold regularly for 32.50 each, on sale, special 26.50

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BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE NAMES OF STREETS.

The Council of the Town of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex, do ordain as follows:
Section 1. That upon and from this ordinance taking effect, the name of any new street, avenue, highway or alley shall be submitted to the Town Council for its approval; each name to be unlike the name of any other street, avenue, highway or alley in the Town of Bloomfield, before such street, avenue, highway or alley shall be dedicated to public use.

Section 2. When the owners of two-thirds of the real estate fronting along any street, avenue, highway or alley in the Town of Bloomfield shall petition the Town Council, in writing, to change the name of such street, avenue, highway or alley, said Town Council shall pass an ordinance changing the name of such street, avenue, highway or alley to the name designated or prayed for in such petition, provided such name shall be unlike the name of any other street, avenue, highway or alley in the Town of Bloomfield; provided, also, the cost of the official publication of such ordinance shall be paid by the owners of real estate petitioning for such change of name.

Ordinance adopted August 17, 1903.
GEORGE PETERSON, Chairman Town Council.

Attest: WM. L. JOHNSON, Town Clerk.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that by direction of the Town Council of the Town of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, that the public sale of real estate to make the unpaid taxes assessed on lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate in the said town, in the year 1903, has adjourned from Thursday, the 27th day of August, 1903, at 2 P. M., to Monday, the 28th day of September, 1903, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the office of the Town Collector in the Bloomfield National Bank building, in the town of Bloomfield, county and State aforesaid.

FRANK POSTER, Town Collector.

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